

APPENDIX A

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Words and phrases that appear frequently in this report are abbreviated as follows:

APT	Automatic picture transmission (weather satellite)
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Force
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet
CIRC	Circulation
DEG	Degree(s)
DTG	Date-time group
FNWF	Fleet Numerical Weather Facility, Monterey California
FWC/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam, M. I.
54WRS	54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, Andersen AFB, Guam
ITCZ or ITC	Intertropical Convergence Zone
JHWC	Joint Hurricane Warning Center, Hawaii
KT(S)	Knots(s)
MAX	Maximum
MB(S)	Millibar(s)
MIN	Minimum
MI or N.M.	Nautical miles
NEDN	Naval Environmental Data Network
NESC	National Environmental Satellite Center, Suitland, Md.
POSIT(S)	Position(s)
SLP	Sea level pressure
T. D.	Tropical Depression
T. S.	Tropical Storm
VW1	Airborne Early Warning Squadron ONE, NAS, Agana, Guam

2. The following items define and clarify certain words and phrases that appear in the Eye Fix Summaries in Chapter V. Several definitions in this section have special meanings with regard to the machine prepared Eye Fix Summaries and may not necessarily have the same meaning as used elsewhere in the report.

a. FIX NO. - this number corresponds to the number of the fix plotted on the "Best Track Chart".

b. TIME - the date-time of the fix.

c. POSIT - the latitude and longitude of the fix.

d. UNIT - METHOD - ACCY:

(1) UNIT - the unit that made the fix if made by a reconnaissance squadron; 54-54WRS, VW-VW1.

(2) METHOD - the method used to make the fix; P - penetration, R - Radar (these two refer to fixes by reconnaissance squadrons), LND RDR - land radar, SHP RDR - ship radar, SLTLS - satellite cloud picture location, ACFT or ACFT RDR - aircraft other than reconnaissance squadrons.

(3) ACCY - center determination and estimated navigational accuracy of the fix (in nautical miles); P - positive, F - fair, L - poor.

EXAMPLE:

VW-R-P4: fix made by VW1 aircraft by radar, center determination positive, navigational accuracy given as 4 n.m.

e. FLT LVL - altitude of aircraft at time of fix in whole meters above mean sea level or given as a constant pressure surface; or, stage (STG) of development for a satellite location.

f. FLT LVL WND - maximum observed flight level wind speed in knots; or, diameter (DIA) in whole degrees of latitude for a satellite location.

g. OBS SFC WND - maximum observed surface wind speed in knots; or, number of bands (BNDS) for a satellite location.

h. OBS MIN SLP - minimum observed sea level pressure in whole millibars (reported on penetration fixes only).

i. MIN 700 MB HGT - minimum observed 700 mb level height in whole meters.

j. FLT LVL TT/TD - flight level temperature (TT) and dewpoint (TD) at fix location.

k. EYE FORM - description of cloud eye; CIRC - circular, ELIP - elliptical.

l. ORIENTATION - direction of orientation of an elliptical eye to an eight point compass.

m. EYE DIA - eye diameter or major/minor axes of an elliptical eye, in n.m.

n. THKNS WALL CLOUD - thickness of wall cloud in n.m. if observed. F.B. (feeder bands) or N.F.B. (no feeder bands) may be entered if wall cloud thickness not observed.

3. The following definitions are given to clarify usage in this report:

a. VORTICES:

(1) Cold vortex - a closed cyclonic circulation identified as having originated as a cold core system removed from the ITCZ or any easterly wave.

(2) Embedded vortex - a closed cyclonic circulation along an easterly wave and separated from the ITCZ.

(3) Junction vortex - a closed cyclonic circulation at the junction of an easterly wave and the ITCZ.

b. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS:

(1) Synoptic track - a set reconnaissance pattern between specified coordinates scheduled to gather and report meteorological data.

(2) Investigative flight - weather reconnaissance of an area containing a suspected circulation.

(3) Fix mission - aircraft reconnaissance scheduled to fix the center position of and gather peripheral data about a known tropical cyclone.

c. Fix - the determination of the position of a tropical cyclone at a precise time, generally by reconnaissance aircraft penetration of the center or by airborne, land, or ship radar. In the case of a reconnaissance aircraft penetration the actual fix may be based on any of the following: visual observation of the cloud pattern and sea surface, radar, surface pressure, surface or flight level winds, constant pressure height, and temperature.

d. The term "tropical cyclone" has two definitions as used herein depending on usage:

(1) "Tropical cyclone" may be used to describe a suspected cyclonic circulation which appears to be capable of intensification.

(2) "Tropical cyclone" may be used in the general sense e.g., "Typhoon Carla was the most intense tropical cyclone of 1967", or "tropical cyclones most frequently develop during August and September".

e. TROPICAL DEPRESSION (T.D.) - as used by JTWC this is a numbered tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed is 33 knots or less and whose winds are expected to increase to 34 knots or more within 48 hours.

f. TROPICAL STORM (T.S.) - a named tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed is greater than 33 knots but less than 64 knots.

g. TYPHOON/HURRICANE - a named tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speeds are 64 knots or greater. West of 180 degrees longitude these are called typhoons, east of 180 degrees they are called hurricanes. All references to typhoons apply equally to hurricanes.

h. Recurvature - that point at which a tropical cyclone ceases movement to the west of north and commences moving east of north.